



ALFRED H. BERRY.]

"Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

PUBLISHER &amp; PROPRIETOR.

VOL. I.

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN., TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1851.

NO. 4.

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## POETRY.

## The American Boy.

"Father! what noise is that  
 Now rumbling through the clouds?  
 Why do the people wave their hats,  
 And rush along in crowds?"

"It is the voice of cannonry,  
 The glad shout of the free!  
 This is the day of memory—  
 'Tis Freedom's Jubilee!"

"Father, look up and see that flag,  
 How gracefully it flies,  
 Its pretty stripes; they seem to be  
 A rainbow in the skies!"

"It is your country's flag, my boy,  
 That proudly brings to light,  
 O'er ocean waves and foreign climes,  
 A symbol of the right!"

"I wish that I were now a man,  
 I'd love my country, too;  
 And cheer as loudly as the rest—  
 But, father, why don't you?"

"I'm getting old and weak, but still  
 My heart is big with joy,  
 I've witnessed many a day like this—  
 But shout you loud, my boy!"

"Hurrah! for Freedom's Jubilee;  
 God bless our native land!  
 And may I live to hold the boon  
 Of freedom in my hand!"

"Well done, my boy! grow up and love  
 The land that gave you birth—  
 The land where freedom loves to dwell!  
 A paradise on earth!"

**HARRIS'S PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT.**—The New York Times is now printed in this city, in a handsome new printing house, thus affording to the extent of the mechanical department. He says:  
 "The store department has eight clerks and three book keepers. The press rooms have forty hands and twenty-one Adams presses; each of the latter will strike off about twenty-four tokens, or six thousand sheets a day, (that is allowing ten hours to a day)—120 reams of paper a day are used in the press rooms, in busy times. In the ware-rooms, where the sheets are dried and arranged into volumes for binding, the number of hands is one hundred and fifty. Three hydraulic presses are here used. In the sewing rooms there are about fifty hands. Two large state rooms are filled with books ready for binding, which are arranged in bins along narrow aisles, both of the latter being regularly numbered. The bindery employs 125 hands, who can turn out about 3000 books a day. In the course of a year, the bindery uses 50 barrels of the best flour, 52 of glue, 2194 dozen of sheep skins, and 13000 pieces of muslin. The processes of gluing and especially marbling, are very interesting. The whole number of persons employed in the establishment is between 400 and 500, of whom 140 are females."

**UNITED STATES STATISTICS.**—Value of woolens, cottons, hemp, and hempen goods, iron and iron manufactures, sugar, salt, and coal, imported during 1850, \$61,835,321; duties \$16,980,099. In 1849 the value of such imports was \$61,204,750; duties \$13,162,751. Value of the imports for 1850, \$178,136,218; exports \$151,818,720. Domestic produce exported, exclusive of specie, \$14,500,232. Foreign merchandise exported exclusive of specie, \$9,475,493.  
 Madeira wine imported in 1850, 303,125 gallons; in 1849 193,971 gallons. In no previous year since 1843 did the quantity exceed 117,000 gallons, and in 1844 it was only 13,000 gallons. In 1843 the average cost was \$2.29 per gallon; in 1850 it was less than fifty cents. Sherry wine imported in 1850, 212,092 gallons; in 1848 215,935; and in no previous year since 1843 did it exceed 77,000 gallons. The cost in 1843 was \$1.38 per gallon; in 1850 it was 56 cents.

## INCIDENT OF HISTORY.

## The Skating Regiment.

In Norway the ground is over-spread with snow for three-fourths of the year, and not unfrequently to a depth of ten feet. When a thaw comes, it is only the surface of the mass that melts, and then the next frost of course covers the whole country with a crust of ice. In such circumstances there is no getting along in the usual way. The people must still ascend the hills and dive into the valleys in pursuit of game; they must still traverse the hoary forests to gather wood for fuel; and they must still journey to the distant towns to bring food to their isolated hamlets. In these excursions, whether long or short, they use skates. Skating is with them, neither a mere amusement nor a gymnastic exercise; it is a means of locomotion which the nature of the ground renders indispensable, and a man who could not skate would be unable to walk to any useful purpose.

It is melancholy to think that one of the most delightful winter customs has, like many other things good in themselves, been pressed into the service of war. In the army of Norway there is a company of skaters dressed in the dark green of English riflemen, and armed merely with a slight musket slung upon the shoulder, and a dagger sword. They are likewise provided with an iron pointed staff, seven feet long, resembling those used by the Swiss when traversing the glaciers; which serves to balance them as they sweep along the ice, and which they strike deep into the ground when they desire to stop in their headlong career. The staff is also indispensable affording a rest for their pieces when they fire. Their skates are of peculiar construction, being singularly long, and when thus shod, it is a strange sight, and in times of peace, like the present, an amusing one, to see this light company climbing with ease the icy hills, gliding down their precipitous sides, and striding, as Klopstock says, with winged feet over the waters transmuted into solid ground, as if in defiance of the common laws of nature.

Skating was known to the ancestors of the Northmen, (if we take the date assigned by some authors to the Edda as evidence) eight centuries ago; the god Uller being represented in the Scandinavian scriptures as remarkable for his beauty, his arrows and his skates. The exercise is not mentioned by the Greek and Roman writers, though so well acquainted with all our gymnastics; but Klopstock, Goethe, Herder, and other German poets, sing the praises of the art. In Holland it is practised as in Norway, not for its gracefulness, but for its utility; and there it is common for the country people to skate to market. During the famous expedition of Louis XIV., this art of locomotion was used against the Dutch themselves in one of the most curious and daring exploits recorded in history. When the States sued for peace, the terms offered by the pride of Louis were so monstrous, that the people tore open their sluices, and laid the country under water. The frost, after a time, however, rendered even this unavailing, and at length Gen. Luxembourg, one dark and freezing night, mounted twelve thousand men on skates, and sent them over the ice from Utrecht to surprise the Hague. The result is given as follows, by a writer who takes his facts from a French historian:

"When they left Utrecht, it was clear frosty weather, and the effect of the moon and stars upon the even sheet of ice, over which they swept like a breeze, was truly magical. By degrees, as they advanced, the visible horizon of earth was obscured by vapor, and they could see nothing around, above or beneath them but a circular expanse of ice, bounded at the edge by thick gray clouds, and canopied by the starry curtain of the sky. The strange growling sound which ever and anon boomed along the frozen wilderness, had at first

something very terrific to the imagination, and as it died fitfully away in the distance, the space surrounding them seemed extended almost to infinity. The sky at length was gradually covered by the vapors rising as if from the edges of the circle of earth; a veil of dull and hazy white overspread the heavens and obscured the stars; and a dim round spot of watery brightness was the only indication of the site of the moon, by which alone they could now steer their course.

"A rapid thaw had come on; their skates sunk deeper and deeper into the ice at every sweep; and at last, the water gathering upon the surface as it was agitated by the nightwind that had now risen, assumed the appearance of the sea. The wind increased; the sky grew blacker and blacker; their footing became more spongy and insecure; they plunged almost to the knee; the ice groaned and cracked beneath them. Every one looked upon himself as lost; and the horrors of a fate hitherto untold in story, and appearing to belong neither to the fortunes of the land nor of the sea, appalled the boldest imagination.

"At length a faint twinkling light appeared in the distance, sometimes seen and sometimes lost in the varying atmosphere; and they had the satisfaction, such as it was, of at least knowing the relative bearings of the place on which they were about to perish. The light proceeded from a strong fort in the enemy's hands impregnable without cannon; and what added bitterness to their misery was the knowledge that beyond this fort was a dike, which in all probability afforded a path, however narrow and muddy, by which they could have returned to Utrecht. The fort, however, was the gate to this avenue of safety; and even if they had possessed the requisite means of siege, if it was defended for a single day, they would either sink under the water in the continuance of the thaw, or perish miserably through cold and fatigue. But anything was better than inaction. The water creeping insidiously around them was a deadly enemy than stone walls or cannon-shot; and they determined at least to make a rush upon the immovable masonry of the fort, and provoke the fire of its defenders. It is impossible to account for the result. It may have been that the sight of so large a body of men rushing in upon them, as if from the open sea, their numbers multiplied, and even their individual forms distorted and magnified in the mist, struck a panic terror into the hearts of the garrison; while this may have been increased by the shouts of courage or despair, booming wildly over the icy waste, and mingling like the voices of demons with the rising wind. But however it was, the gates of the fort opened at their approach, and the helpless and half frozen adventurers rushed in without striking a blow."

—Chambers' Jour.

**PRESSURE OF THE SEA.**—If a piece of wood which floats on the water be forced down to a great depth in the sea, the pressure of the surrounding liquid will be forced into the pores of the wood, and so increase its weight it will no longer be capable of floating or rising to the surface. Hence the timber of deep ships, which have foundered in the deep part of the ocean, never rise again to the surface, like those which have sunk near the shore. A diver may with perfect impunity plunge to certain depths of the sea; but there is a limit beyond which he cannot live under the pressure to which he is subject. For the same reason it is probable that there is a depth at which the fishes cannot live. They have, according to Joslin, been caught in a depth at which they must have sustained a pressure of eighty tons to each square foot of the surface of their bodies.

What individual does a cane signify in falling? Falstaff.

## The Public Lands.

The Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows that the whole quantity of lands sold and disposed of during the year 1845, including that located by military bounties, State selections, &c., was 4,933,009 acres, amounting, at \$1.25 per acre, to \$6,166,261.25. For 1849, 5,184,410 acres disposed of in like manner, amounting, at the same rate, to \$6,480,512.50. And for three-quarters of 1850, exclusive of the bounty locations not yet returned for the third quarter, 2,815,366 acres were disposed of, amounting, at the rate stated, to \$3,519,208.25. The whole area of the public lands, exclusive of those in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, was 424,103,750 acres. That of these about one-fourth have been sold for the sum of \$145,339,002, while the whole cost of every kind to the Government, including the amount paid to France for Louisiana, to Spain for the Floridas, and for the extinguishment of the Indian title, was \$74,957,876, making the net profit to the Government of \$60,481,313, or an average of nearly one and a quarter million of dollars annually for the last fifty years. Nearly the same amount has been granted, in bounties, for works of internal improvements, &c. The average cost of the public lands, including the purchase, extinguishing the Indian title, surveying, selling and managing, &c., is only 21 4/5 cents per acre, while for each acre the Government receives \$1.25 per acre, making a net profit of \$1.03-1/5 cents per acre.

The sale of the mineral lands in Oregon and California is recommended in the report, and the benefit of that system, as compared with the leasing of those lands, are ably considered and fully sustained. The evils growing out of the leasing of the mineral land in Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, are graphically described; and it is clearly shown that the system has wholly failed as a source of revenue; that it has been a loss pecuniarily to the government, directly to a considerable sum, and indirectly to a much greater amount; and moreover, that it has been the fruitful source of litigation and crime.

**A WIFE WORTH HAVING.**—Not many months since a gentleman who resided not a thousand miles from Chelsea, and is the book-keeper of a large manufacturing establishment, had the misfortune to injure severely his right hand. In addition to the pain of his wound he had the discouraging prospect of being for a long time incapacitated from attending to his ordinary business, consequently being deprived of his means of support. But his wife, with a spirit and resolution worthy of her sex, in addition to the cares of her household, (which is at all times a pattern of neatness) undertook and actually performed all the writing necessary to keep in perfect order the books of the company with which her husband was connected. She cheerfully devoted several hours of each day to her self-imposed task, and the neat and faithful manner in which the work was performed, elicited the warmest encomiums from her husband's employers. Such a woman is equal to any emergency, and is an honor to her sex.—Boston Journal.

The Legislature of Mississippi has adjourned, having passed resolutions approving the course of Jeff Davis and the rest of the delegation in congress with the exception of Mr. Foote, and censuring him for advocating and voting for the compromise acts. It authorizes an election for delegates to a State convention, to consider what course Mississippi will pursue in regard to the recent slavery law of Congress—the election for delegates to take place next September.

## The Position of the South.

The Richmond Republican, uses the following beautiful language in reference to the position of the South:—"In our opinion, the South has never occupied so strong and impregnable a position since the foundation of the Government as at present. She has the Constitution and the Law and the whole force of the United States, regulars and militia, on her side, and the question which is now to test the stability of the American Government. She says to the North—We led the way into this Union; we remain faithful to its Constitution and its laws; we shall never desert the Union; if you choose to rebel, or secede, go, but we abide! Ours is the flag whose bright constellation has blazed in victory upon a hundred battle-fields; ours the glorious traditions of the Republic; ours the army and navy; ours are the true United States, which will prove themselves no less able to thwart the designs of traitors than to hurl back the tide of foreign invasion. Ours is not the Past but the Future of the American Union. It shall be reserved to us to lead the van in the march of Republican progress, and to invite the oppressed of every clime to an asylum among the free. We will preserve pure and undimmed the lamp of genuine Liberty, long after its light has gone out amid the turbulent waves. Go who will, the South remains, and 'lights her battles IN the Union' to which she led the way, and of whose glories and whose hopes she will not permit herself to be deprived either by foes abroad or traitors at home."

**VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.**—The third annual report of the president and directors of this company exhibits a prosperous condition of affairs. The sum of \$750,000 required by the charter to be subscribed by persons other than the State having been made up early in January last, the board of public works subscribed, on the part of the State, \$900,000. The company, thus having the sum of \$1,650,000 to begin with, let to contract the work from Lynchburg to Salem, in the county of Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles. Of this distance 15 miles have been graded, and the unfinished points will be completed in time for laying the rails from Salem during the next year.

**A BEAR STORY.**—Some months since a sporting gentleman, well known in this city by the sobriquet of 'Shingles,' and celebrated for all sorts of eccentric drollery—captured a young bear somewhere in St. Clair county, and brought it to this city as a present for a friend. Upon his arrival at the dock, Shingles chartered a cab in which he seated himself with his prisoner. This method of conveyance being a somewhat novel one to Bruin, he made a desperate effort to escape and commenced a pretty serious demonstration upon Shingles, who rather suddenly found himself in an interesting situation. The bear growled, scratched and bit, and Shingles disliking to "holler" retorted in a manner very similar. When the cab reached the National, Shingles had evidently the worst of it, and emerged from the conveyance in a most ludicrously dilapidated condition. The bear had suffered some, however, one eye having been pretty effectually closed. Shingles remarked that it was very rough riding, that as soon as the bear showed fight, he knew that he had made a misdeal, and that the "Shingles family" were in a tight place; "but d—n it," said he, "I couldn't lay down my hand for one bear."—Detroit Free Press.

A new Locomotive Engine, on an improved principle, has lately been manufactured at the Great Northern Works in England, which the makers warrant to run 74 miles an hour, with six carriages and two breaks attached.

## Hog Statistics.

The Louisville [Ky.] Courier says: The packing season is about over, and the number of hogs slaughtered during the fall season shows an excess of 12,000 or 14,000 over the result of last season. In the weight of the hogs and the quantity of pork and lard made this season there is a deficiency of fifteen per cent.

At the various packing points on the Ohio river above Cincinnati there is a deficiency of 25,773 hogs this season, and a writer in the Cincinnati Price Current adds that the farmers have put up very few hogs indeed this season for their own use.

At Connersville, Indiana, there was about 12,000 hogs packed this season. The Bedford [La.] Standard learns that the Lawrence county packers have put up some three or four thousand head more this season than last year. There has been packed this season by Bedford merchants, 14,963 head.

The total number of hogs packed at Lafayette, Indiana, this season, is 38,600 against 49,000 last season.

The number of hogs packed at St. Louis this season, as we see it stated by the Republican of the 9th, has amounted to 69,805, and is expected to reach 85,000—a falling off of one third as compared with last season.

Messrs. Coons & Dobyne, of Mayville, furnish the Mayville Eagle with the following statement: We have obtained from reliable information the following facts with regard to the hog crop this season, as compared with last, and as it will doubtless be interesting to some of your readers, we will thank you to publish it; the statement we know can be relied upon as correct, or as nearly so as it is possible to give it. If it varies from the true quantity, it will not be an over estimate of this year's deficiency:

| DEFICIENCY, COMPARED WITH LAST SEASON |       |       |           |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|
|                                       | 1840. | 1850. | Increase. |
| Whites, 3,637                         | 4,704 | 1,067 |           |
| Slaves, 3,163                         | 4,200 | 1,037 |           |
|                                       | 6,800 | 8,904 | 2,104     |

  

| BENTON.       |       |       |           |
|---------------|-------|-------|-----------|
|               | 1840. | 1850. | Increase. |
| Whites, 4,517 | 5,968 | 1,451 |           |
| Slaves, 255   | 364   | 109   |           |
|               | 4,772 | 6,362 | 1,590     |

  

| HAYWOOD.      |        |        |           |
|---------------|--------|--------|-----------|
|               | 1840.  | 1850.  | Increase. |
| Whites, 7,575 | 8,751  | 1,176  |           |
| Slaves, 6,295 | 8,598  | 2,203  |           |
|               | 13,870 | 17,259 | 3,389     |

  

| HARDMAN.      |        |        |           |
|---------------|--------|--------|-----------|
|               | 1840.  | 1850.  | Increase. |
| Whites, 9,091 | 10,240 | 1,149  |           |
| Slaves, 5,472 | 7,108  | 1,636  |           |
|               | 14,563 | 17,348 | 2,785     |

## A Stupendous Telegraph.

A writer in the Scientific American, H. L. Stuart, civil engineer, takes strong ground in favor of the practicality of a submarine telegraph between America and Europe. He proposes to coat four separate wires in a solid gutta percha cord, one and three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and to sink this, by means of anchors, as was done between Calais and Dover. He urges, however, that the anchors should be heavier than those used on that occasion. In laying down the line he thinks that fifteen ships of one thousand tons would be required, with at least four steamers of fifteen hundred tons, and two fast steamers as tenders. The distance between Cape Clear, in Ireland, to a point about one hundred miles above Halifax, is sixteen hundred miles. A line of this length, such as is proposed to employ, would weigh nearly eight thousand tons, and require six hundred anchors. The cost of every thing, when in complete working order, is estimated by Mr. Stuart at not over three millions of dollars. The wire could be laid down in twenty days, and would probably last one hundred years. The line would be sunk below all anchorage, and below all action of the water, far from the surface, where—  
 As boats are, sometimes by the watchman while he's split the wire with his playful tail.

A submarine telegraph of this description has been projected between England and Ireland, and it should succeed the attempt will be made in the broad Atlantic.

The aggregate value of the Lake trade, as appears by returns made at the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, amounts to the enormous sum of \$186,485,269, or more by 40,000,000 than the whole foreign export trade of the country. The aggregate tonnage is 203,011 tons, of which 35,964 is foreign. The net value of the commerce of the western rivers is \$259,233,820; the value of vessels \$18,661,500. The gross value of the internal commerce of the United States, which is almost double that of the net value, is \$795,654,774.

## A Stampede.

The people of this district being excluded from all participation in the common property of the United States, by an Act of Congress, have wisely determined to compel all free colored persons to emigrate to their brethren of the North. We understand 700 have lately left here for New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and about 800 more are making preparations to remove as soon as the ensuing Legislature adjourns unless they succeed in their petitions to that body to be recognized as State property, receiving support and protection in consideration of their services on the public works.

We would advise every District in North Carolina to adopt similar measures, as the Guinea population, deprived of all outlet by this Act, will very soon supplant the whites unless they are sent off—thereby ridding ourselves of one great nuisance in the way of free negroes. Let us try and oblige the Northern fanatics. If they want negroes let us send them these, the most worthless upon earth. Then if they want more we will endeavor to accommodate them from time to time, as fools and dotards shall see cause to emancipate their slaves.—Wilmington [N. C.] Aurora.

## West Tennessee.

The following census returns are from the West Tennessee Whig, for which paper they were furnished by the Marshall of that division of the State. They show a very handsome increase of population:

| TIPTON.       |       |       |           |
|---------------|-------|-------|-----------|
|               | 1840. | 1850. | Increase. |
| Whites, 3,637 | 4,704 | 1,067 |           |
| Slaves, 3,163 | 4,200 | 1,037 |           |
|               | 6,800 | 8,904 | 2,104     |

  

| BENTON.       |       |       |           |
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|               | 1840. | 1850. | Increase. |
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| Slaves, 255   | 364   | 109   |           |
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| HAYWOOD.      |        |        |           |
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|               | 1840.  | 1850.  | Increase. |
| Whites, 7,575 | 8,751  | 1,176  |           |
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|               | 14,563 | 17,348 | 2,785     |

**EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL.**—Acquittal of a man tried for murder, and his subsequent confession of the crime under oath. A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Bell Air, Md., makes the following extraordinary statement: Some time ago, the body of a man named Hammond was found near Bell Air, bearing evidence that he had been cruelly murdered. Suspicion was fixed upon two men named Stump and Griffith. They were accordingly indicted, Stump as principal, and Griffith as an accomplice. Stump was acquitted, the jury deeming the testimony insufficient. Griffith was next put on trial. Stump having been acquitted of the murder, his evidence was of course admissible, and being called to the stand, and duly sworn, testified as follows:  
 Question.—Do you know any thing of the murder of Hammond?  
 Answer.—Yes.  
 Ques.—Do you know who killed him?  
 Ans.—Yes.  
 Ques.—Who was it?  
 Ans.—I DID IT MYSELF!  
 Ques.—Had Griffith any agency in the act?  
 Ans.—None; and he did not know it, until four hours afterwards!  
 The jury immediately returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner, Griffith, was also discharged. The chief murderer, by confession, having been once acquitted, cannot be tried again for the same offence.

**THE PUBLIC LAND.**—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says that "the subject of the public lands will receive much attention at this session. The Southern States, and indeed all the old States will put in for their share of the public domain. As the land is no longer a source of general revenue, and is likely to be absorbed by various projects for internal improvements in the new States, donations, and bounties, the old States will demand a fair share. Mr. Meade, of Virginia, brought forward to-day a project for dividing the lands among the States, reserving a portion for the extinguishment of the public debt."